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## NO SMOKING.

## TELEGRAM TO PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

At the 100th annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church at Grimsby recently the following telegram was received by the President:

"Please urge the saints to refrain from smoking at Ebenezer. This insidious and imperious habit is destroying the stamina of our country, stripping youth of its bloom and beauty and manhood of its virility, with a reflex influence on morals which is truly deplorable. Men of God should not smoke."

The Rev. James Watkin, of Chesterfield, was elected president, and he based his presidential address on Shelley's words, "The world's great age begins anew." What sort of men, he asked, were needed for this new age? The men needed were men of intelligence and vision, men with a revived sense of human brotherhood, and men who would preserve the spontaneity and freedom of spiritual life. There had in the past been a "lack of vision" amongst the political parties who attempted to deceive the people by old shibboleths and catch words. Where there was no vision States and Governments, peoples and political parties, perished. But out of the suffering, the horror, and the agony of war a vision had come. The Church was not so great as she ought to be. The Church was anemic. There was not sufficient red blood in her. They could not have a healthy, vigorous Church whose veins were exhausted of good red blood.

Alderman Harvey Robinson, a former Mayor of Ossett, who was elected to the vice-presidency, said the times called for supreme courage. In his opinion the Church, as such, had little responsibility for what he called the fabric of social life. The Church had dabbled too much on the material side of things, and had thereby lost dignity without relieving the pressure or hastening the birth of the new day. The business of religion was to provide a purified motive in social reform, and when that Christian motive was allied with intelligence and balanced judgment they need have no fear in regard to the terms of the pending settlement or the possibility of future war. Mr. Robinson urged his fellow laymen to undertake larger tasks in the Church, remarking that the business responsibility should be shouldered by men of business gifts and experience, so that the minister might be left free for moral and religious service.

The Rev. A. T. Guttery, D. D., in thanking Col. Holden, an Australian Army Chaplain, for his attendance, referred to the attacks made at the Free Church Council in March on Army chaplains. The charges of incapacity and failure, he said, were unwarranted calumny upon the bravest men the Church had ever had.

When they had a Government making drunkenness easy for the troops, when they had the military authorities unduly interfering and making vice easy for the troops, it was not possible for chaplains to do all they would like.

## GOVERNOR OF GOA RELIEVED

## SHORT AND UNSUCCESSFUL TERM OF OFFICE.

Bombay, 24th June.—On receipt of an express order from the Lisbon Government His Excellency Senhor Freitas Ribeiro, Governor-General of Goa, who was relieved of his appointment last month, under circumstances already reported, delivered over charge of his office to his interim successor on the 15th instant, and is now in Bombay en route for Portugal. His short-lived term of office covered 19 months only. His administration was not cast in the same popular mould as that of his predecessor, Senhor Condeiro da Costa. Although he had an easier task as compared with his predecessor, who had to introduce the new regime and a Radical legislation amongst a conservative people attached to the monarchy, and to reconcile them to the new order of things, he has failed to achieve a successful administration. One of his projects was to transfer this capital from Panjim to Margao. He believed that if the capital was installed at Margao, trade and commerce would increase and prosperity would come into the country.

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WHY U.S. FILMS BEAT  
BRITISH.FACTORS THAT MAKE  
FOR SUCCESS.

One of the questions vexing the Film world is: Why are American films superior to British? The fact is generally admitted, says "E.A.B." in the *Daily News*. The opinion of a man whose business it is to show film would obviously be of value. He would not be likely to be swayed by sentiment or artistic jealousy. Therefore, I sought out Mr. Boyle Lawrence, formerly a well-known and brilliant dramatic critic, now managing director of a circuit of twenty cinema theatres.

"There are many reasons for the superiority of American films," said Mr. Lawrence. "Some of these reasons are legitimate; others I will call illegitimate. To take the causes which could be obviated first of all. The British film-maker has an idea that any pretty girl can be made into a film-star—the veriest novice. Americans know that a screen actress's first duty is to act. They will choose a likely actress from the stage, it may be, and then give her months of training in film work."

Mr. Lawrence mentioned the case of Miss Peggy Hyland, an English actress who became an American film-star. She also acted for the film in England, but the Americans trained her into the star she is.

**PERFECTION OF DETAIL.**  
"Then another reason which need not be peculiar to Americans is that they take the utmost care in every detail of a film. If there is a crowd to be screened they do not run into the highways and byways for the first likely looking man or woman, but employ trained film players of the

right type. Nothing is too much trouble for the American producer. He will wait patiently for the right day and the right light for the effect he requires. Then he is more careful in the technical details of photography and printing."

To the obvious reply that American producers are more fortunate in their climate, Mr. Lawrence pointed out that their interior scenes are better than ours. Also he mentioned a British film, "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor," as an example of what our men can do if they try. But, of course, there are others which prove that this superiority is not necessary, and may be lowered if our film-makers take more care.

**LAVISH EXPENDITURE.**  
There are reasons for the superiority of American films which cannot very well be obviated. Foremost among these is that Americans can afford to spend more. We have not the market America possesses. Their studios are vast, and equipped with wonderful electric installations, because they can afford to spend more. In America each studio has its art director, who is responsible for the actual compositions of pictures. Mr. Lawrence seemed to think that the American nature is better adapted for film-acting. Whether that be so or not, it is a fact that America at present possesses better film players than we do.

We more than hold our own in the making of film stories; we have really much more interesting background; and as there is quite as much talent on the English stage as the American, I cannot see any reason why our film-acting should lag behind theirs. We have the last word of the war to make good, but there are signs that the British film is gradually improving.

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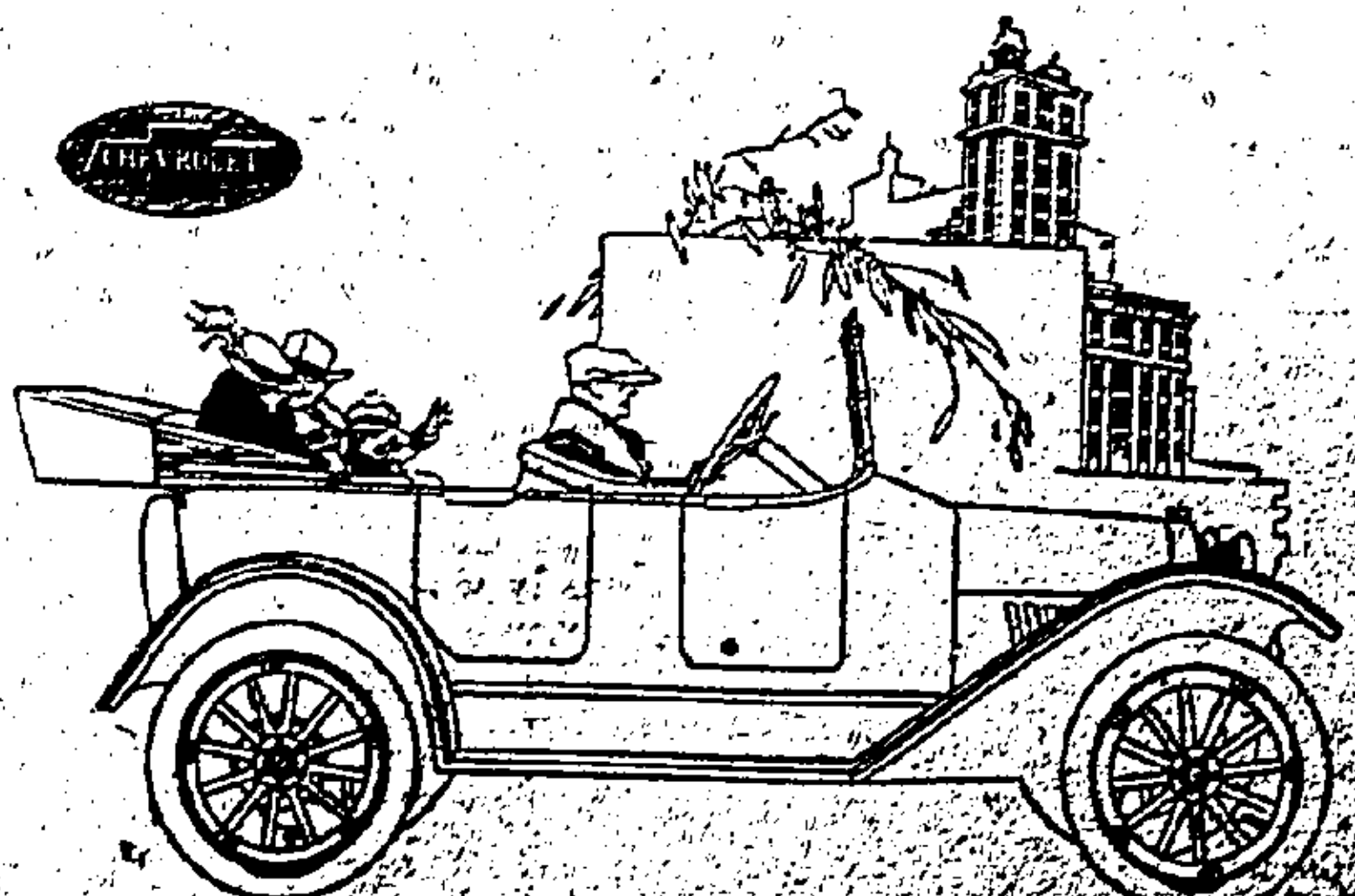
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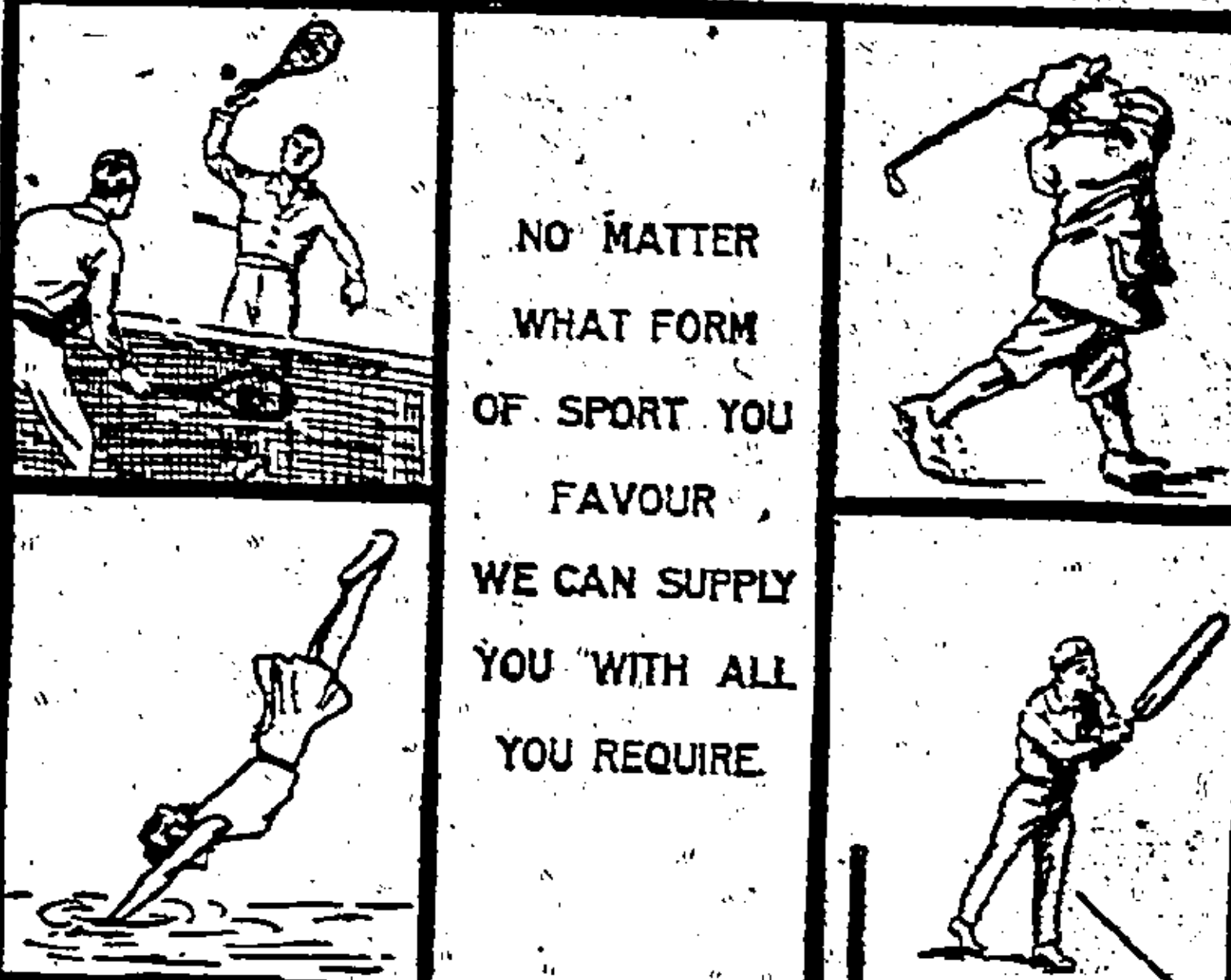
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919.

### BOLSHEVISM AND JEWS.

There is an egregious attempt at present to advertise Bolshevism as a product of Jewish activity. This groundless and malicious allegation has found currency in many Home journals, and a controversy is raging as to whether the charge is true or not. The falsehood is almost too obvious to need refutation. It is also suggested by some that Bolshevism is not necessarily irreconcilable with Judaism, seeing that both alike dream of a better day for mankind. But how can a movement which, in the words of its chief exponent, "stands for class violence against other classes" and is, therefore, essentially a tyranny, which would rend the social organism in twain in order to establish the supremacy of one section of it, get any justification from Judaism, a religion which is based on law and justice? As Alexander Kerensky, the former Jewish Russian Premier, said, although some of the Bolshevik chiefs are Jews, ninety-nine per cent. of the Russian Jews were against Bolshevism and during the whole of the revolution the Jewish intellectuals of Russia and the Jewish masses of all non-Russian races, were the most faithful supporters of the revolution. Neither the Russian nor the British Jews are at the core of Bolshevism. One writer goes so far as to say that the Semitic race is at the bottom of every disturbance in Europe and that it is also at the top. All international finance, he argues, is worked by the wealthy Jews, whose influence was never more potent than it has been during the peace negotiations in Paris. But it is puerile to say that Jews are behind the general unrest. And, again, simply because one of the leaders of Russian Bolshevism is a Jew, the ignorant deduction is that he has the backing of all the Jews of Russia. But Trotsky is one of many Bolshevik chiefs, the others being Lenin, Gorky, and four or five others, who belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. Bolshevism is not a Jewish product. Non-Jews gave birth to Bolshevism. The German spirit, this Russian invention, and exploited it for their own ends. It is not true, as the Jews are, that the Bolsheviks are the only ones who believe that there are Jews among the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks are the only ones who believe that there are Jews among the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks are the only ones who believe that there are Jews among the Bolsheviks.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### THE CANTON FIASCO.

The Canton "general strike" has apparently turned out to be a complete fiasco. The strike, it will be remembered, was called because the Administrative Directors of the so-called Military Government would not appoint Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor. The leaders of the movement indulged in a lot of hot air about the chosen of the "people" being rejected, and so forth, especially emphasising their determination to see that Dr. Wu was given the post. Whether or not they had consulted Dr. Wu, we do not know, but something in the nature of an anti-climax has now been reached for Wu Ting-fang has let it be known that he will not stand for the post. So the wind has been taken out of the sails of the ship launched by these agitators. Now there is a regular discussion going on in Canton as to who shall fill the vacancy. A big number of names has been suggested, both from the old and new schools, and there is even talk of a prominent business man for the job. The *Canton Times*, in supporting the candidature of this individual, points out that this is the era of Business Government, and says it is time the high positions were filled by other than the official class. This is all very pretty, and looks intensely modern, but is it going to be argued seriously that China yet knows anything about modern political life or democracy? Of course, she does not.

#### BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.

In the present state of Chinese politics it doesn't greatly matter who is Civil Governor of Canton or anywhere else, for we all know the influences at work in appointments of this kind. If we could rely on honest men of high integrity coming forward to serve China in this her hour of need, we might be hopeful of the future. But we know for a fact that the majority—if not all—of the high positions in Chinese political life are bought and paid for, and that the one aim of the holders of office is to extract as much "squeeze" as possible whilst officiating. Even in these days, Governorships and the like have their price in China, and Canton is no exception to the rule. It is a pretty hopeless outlook, we admit, but these, unfortunately, are the facts. So let Canton get on and appoint its Civil Governor without further ado. Whether he is the nominee of "the people" or anybody else, it will not matter much. But we do want Canton to settle down to business and quietude again.

#### THE MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.

There has been a good deal of difference of opinion expressed with regard to the award of the prizes in the Motor Car Procession during the Peace Celebrations, and there is undoubtedly a weighty majority in favour of the argument that some of the cars which did not get a prize were more deserving than those which did. We do not propose to take one side or the other, but would point out the very difficult task the judges had, owing to the excellence of the majority of the cars entered. We were, as a matter of fact, two or three days prior to the procession, asked to suggest that there should be two classes, one for originality, pure and simple, and one for displays which required costly appointments and the outlay of a large sum of money for the production of models which were not necessarily original in design. For instance, there is nothing original in the model of a battleship, although the costly example entered contributed much to the success of the procession and deserved a prize in a particular class. We are of the opinion that the work of the judges would have been much simplified had the two-class idea been adopted. We did not publish the suggestion for the reason that we took it for granted something of the kind would actually be done, and we did not ask for confirmation, because we had made enquiries on other matters previously, but were told that the deliberations of the Committee were confidential. And we must mind our own business. If the public are interested in the procession, they should go and see it.

Four Singapore Chinese wanted a cheap passage to Hongkong. The fare by the steamer *Fook-sang* was \$90 for each person, but they found they could each effect a saving of \$28, by oiling the palm of one of the crew. Having thus smoothed the way, they stowed away on board, but their calculations of being left undisturbed until the completion of the voyage went awry by the reversing of the method of collecting the tickets. The custom was to round up the steerage passengers in the forward part of the ship where the tickets were collected, but in the present instance the Chief Officer assembled the passengers in the after-part, and the steersmen, who did not know the way, were sent to the forward part to collect the tickets. The result was that the four Singapore Chinese were left behind in the forward part of the ship, and had to wait until the ship had reached Hongkong before they could get their tickets.

### DAY BY DAY.

SAYING NOTHING AT THE WRONG TIME IS AS GOOD AS SAYING THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME.

The s.s. *Agamemnon* arrived here on the 23rd instant from Kobe with general cargo.

Yesterday's health return shows two fatal cases of plague and two non-fatal occurrences of enteric fever. All were Chinese.

A married Chinese woman was discovered with her throat cut in her cubicle at 18, Tokowan. The presumption is that she deceased killed herself.

The V. R. C. is holding an aquatic night fete on Saturday at 9 p.m. An attractive programme has been arranged and there will be a string band in attendance.

The Diocesan Boys' School now has its own magazine, the first copy of which has just reached us. It contains much interesting matter and promises to be quite a feature of this well-known School's activities. We wish it good luck.

A truck by colliding with a ladder used on the tramway lines, caused it to fall down. It hit a Chinese woman on the head and inflicted injuries which were of such a serious character as to require her removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

The high price of rice is making itself felt among the poorer people. In a case at the Police Court this morning in which a Chinese girl was charged with hawking without a licence, the girl's mother, with tears in her eyes, explained to Mr. R. E. Lindell that she could not afford to give rice to her family, and that, as a substitute, she boiled a small quantity of rice into a sort of gruel. Her daughter, who thought it was a poor substitute for a meal, went out to hawk with the intention of netting some money to put up a really square meal. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$3 on the girl.

In a case which came before him this morning Mr. R. E. Lindell asked: "Who is the defendant?" A European Sergeant, pointing to the defendant who was standing alone in the dock replied: "This is the defendant." "I can see him very well without your telling me. Who is the defendant?" The Sergeant: "Oh, he is a coolie." The defendant was charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 sticks of gelignite. An Indian Sergeant gave evidence to searching parcel which the defendant was carrying, on the road from Stanley to Repulse Bay, and finding the gelignite inside it. A fine of \$50, or six weeks' hard labour, was inflicted.

A circular issued by the Chinese Telegraph Office on the Shamien advises that, under information received from the Ministry of Communications at Peking on 13th ultimo, the censorship on messages to Central and States of America have been abolished. The service advice from the Hongkong Telegraph Administration also stated that the cable censorship will cease at Hongkong at midnight of July 23rd and 24th in Hongkong (standard time). It is apparently continuing in Egypt and possibly at other places not at present notified. Senders of telegrams to Egypt or to other places retaining local censorship should be notified of such censorship.

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### MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

I have been informed that the morning service at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday, August 3, will constitute a memorial service for Hongkong men who have fallen in the war. Mr. J. W. White, the organist, has arranged a very suitable musical programme and his choice of works is most appropriate for such an occasion. The programme will include "Sentences from the Burial Service," sung to Merbecke (Stainer's adaptation) which is a most impressive devotional composition, the Anthem "O Lord God," which was specially written by Sir John Goss for the obsequies of Earl Dundonald; the Anthem "Crossing the Bar," one of Sir Frederick Bridge's outstanding devotional works specially composed for the obsequies of Lord Tennyson, and one of the best compositions arranged for unaccompanied choral work, Stainer's "Sevenfold Amen" and a Funeral march, probably from "Saul." Specially selected hymns and Psalms will be sung and a verse of "When our Heads are Bowed with Woe" will be sung with an added descant, the melody being taken by the congregation and the tenors of the choir. Also verses in the Psalms will be sung by trebles and male voices alternatively.

I should like to point out that Mr. White has a finely trained choir now under his baton and the devotional works enumerated above comprise some of the most beautiful compositions. I cannot but express admiration of Mr. White's enthusiasm in providing a programme of music which many music-lovers in the Colony have been hankering to hear for months. May I, Mr. White, suggest that the funeral march be that composed by Chopin?

I pass over the question of the provision of music for the peace celebrations. In the ordinary way much might have been said in this connection, but the Celebrations' Committee arranged so admirably for the various functions that it would not be fair to criticise on such a point. The work of the Committee was most efficient, and the members deserve the unanimous thanks of the community.

I cannot, however, refrain from emphasising the point, that if the Government had provided a public band, as it ought to have done months ago, the Peace Celebrations Committee would have been saved a considerable amount of worry and trouble and also a certain amount of expense. If it had not been for the H.M.S. *Kent* and the Police Reserve, our celebrations would have been music-less.

It was by pure good luck the band of the *Kent* was available and by pure hard work on the part of the Police Reserve that its band was able to play, but should we have to rely on Dame Fortune for music on such occasions, not to speak of musical entertainment on ordinary days?

I have reason to believe that the institution of a public band for Hongkong will be one of the matters the new Governor will find in his pigeon hole, when he arrives. Poor Sir Reginald Stubbs. The accumulation of weighty problems which have been shelled for him to deal with must already have reached such proportions as to make a man shudder. However, he will be well advised to get that band going, for music surely has marvellous soothing powers, and we might even be content to let the housing problem "sow" for a little while, if we can hear, in the evenings, the rendering of good music by a competent band. I guarantee that an hour-and-a-half in the evening listening to selections from "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," some selections from light works, such as "The Belle of New York," "The Geisha," and going to semi-light compositions, such as Elgar's "Salut d'Amour," would banish all dull thoughts of housing problems from our minds, and the human-like, we might say, would be a great help to the housing problem. But by that time Sir Reginald Stubbs would be a very different man.

### HONGKONG PROPERTY MARKET.

SALE OF A RESIDENCE.

Yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, "Villa Miramar" at Pokfulam, formerly belonging to Gustav Friesland, the deceased manager of the German firm of Melchers, was sold to Mr. C. H. P. Hay, of the Union Insurance Co., Ltd., for \$18,000.

There were several bidders, the bidding starting at \$12,000 and going immediately to \$15,000, at which stage the pace slowed down, increasing by \$500 to \$700 until eventually Mr. Monteith Webb's bid of \$17,800 was capped by Mr. Hay's \$18,000.

The boundaries of the lot were not accurately defined, but it is intended that they will be adjusted by the local Government so that the purchaser shall have an area of 16¼ acres or thereabouts. On the property is situated a five-room bungalow with outhouses and a garden.

A condition attaching to the sale was the following stipulation: "It must be clearly understood that the lease will not be extended beyond its present term (which is 17 years unexpired lease), the property being held for 75 years."

The property was sold under the instructions of the liquidator of the trade and personal affairs of Gustav Adolf Friesland, and the solicitors for the liquidator were Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

### INDIAN MURDER?

The body of an Indian was yesterday found by the Police at King's Park, Kowloon. The body, which was identified as that of Della Singh, a gunner of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A., bore the evidences of a brutal murder having been committed. The Police are making investigations into the affair.

I have been trying to find out whether Sir Reginald Stubbs is a music lover, but cannot get any information. He has a most brilliant Colonial record and I feel certain that such a man must be amenable to the soothing influences of good music. It is an historical fact that great leaders of men have always been music-lovers. We have a most convincing instance of this in the case of Paderewski, although he was musician first and statesman afterwards. But, undoubtedly, the two things went together. Therefore, I am not pessimistic in regard to Sir Reginald Stubbs, in connection with the provision of good music for the Colony of Hongkong.

An interesting article by Mr. E. J. Dent appears in *The Cambridge Magazine* of March 8th entitled "The Pleasures of Imagination" and is commented on by a well-known Home musical critic as follows:—Mr. Dent fires off by telling us of a group of dilettanti who met regularly for the silent enjoyment of Beethoven. They sat around, full scores before them, the host standing at a desk conducting an imaginary orchestra. These queer folk had been driven to their nocturnal musical feast by the fact of public performances occasionally just missing perfection. Nothing short of the ideal would satisfy them, so they made sure of it by turning it out on the premises, so to speak. "It is clear from the above that there are some people who are quite satisfied without calling on their ears. Probably they are in the minority, for the very good reason that only a comparatively small number of musicians have sufficiently cultivated the faculty of hearing with the eye. But there are many who, faced with a piece of new music, seem to be quite satisfied with looking it through, and are by no means eager to get on to actual hearing. I must confess myself unable to remain so cool and detached. I enjoy hearing music through the eye, but the more it pleases me that way so much the more do I want to rush to the keyboard and give my ears a treat as well."

Charles Kingsley, whose centenary fell on June 12, was about the most versatile of Victorian men of letters. It would be difficult to think of another writer in the century who produced so great a body of fine work in so many kinds. "Alton Locke," "Westward Ho!" "Hypatia," are alone sufficient basis for a great reputation. But to these we must add "Water Babies," the ballads known to almost everybody, the tracts, sermons, and lectures, the papers on public health, and popular science, and the record in "At Last," of a West Indian holiday. Even then we have exhausted the list of Kingsley's activities; for besides his literary output, he was a great social reformer, a great worker for the poor, and a great worker for the poor.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The top-hat is far from extinct in France. Yet it is not for want of efforts on the part of good democrats to make an end of this form of social frightfulness. Shortly before the war the Communal Council of Courteuil, near Senlis, was asked to pass a by-law prohibiting top hats within its jurisdiction, under a penalty of five francs for each breach of the law. The councillor submitting the resolution declared that the top hat constitutes a humiliation for those unable to afford one; that it is worn only by those living upon the sweat of the poor; that it is ugly, and not a necessary part of man's attire; and that its disappearance would help towards equality among citizens of the Republic.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling relates a story of his experience in America which he says beats even Scotland for canniness. After a journey he found that, through the carelessness of his hotel porter at New York, one of his trunks had been dropped and some valuable china broken to pieces. So he wrote to the hotel claiming damages. Receiving no answer, he wrote again, more forcibly. Still no answer. When he returned to New York he remonstrated with the manager. "Well," was the reply, "I guess I was waiting till I heard from you again. I sold your first letter to an autograph collector for 25 dollars and the second for 50. If you'd only continued writing long enough I could have paid full value for your china. As it is, I guess you have to be satisfied with 75 dollars." And there was nothing more to be said.

A hundred years ago it would perhaps have been hard to persuade anybody in England or the United States that the two nations would unite to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts. But the plans are afoot, and, oddly enough, the British committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, is the more visibly active. Representative Englishmen will come to America, representative Americans journey to England. The Pilgrims are to be honored locally at all the places that mark the stages of their pilgrimage, including, of course, the town of Leyden, in Holland. A special Mayflower film will tell their story in the motion pictures that would so greatly astonish them. The commemoration of the anniversary by the whole Anglo-Saxon race promises to be a splendid episode in the beginning of the new era.

Teschchen, the little town in Austrian Silesia the name of which Mr. Lloyd George suggested in parliament that few members had ever heard, holds a place in European history as the scene of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1779 after the conflict between Austria and Prussia. It is an ancient town, and possesses ruins of a castle dating from the twelfth century. Politically, Teschen assumes some importance because of its adjacency to the Hungarian frontier, but otherwise the place is of little consequence. It has about 23,000 inhabitants, who subsist mainly on the local manufacture of cloth and linen, while wood-working and furniture-making also provide employment. Austrian Silesia, to be distinguished from its Prussian neighbour of the same name, is one of the Crown lands of Austria, and has an area of 2,000 square miles, compared with the 15,000 square of its Prussian namesake.

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# PROHIBITION.

## WHEN AMERICA GOES DRY.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, the American correspondent of the *Daily News*, writes from New York as follows:—

Unregenerate Englishmen visiting America are still sceptical over Prohibition. Wet walls are read at mass meetings, and the Press argues. Also, misgivings or hopes, as you look at the matter are aroused by President Wilson's request that Congress cancel wartime prohibition, beginning on July 1. On this I make two remarks—first, the said cancellation would only postpone prohibition until Jan. 15, when the Constitutional Amendment comes into force, and secondly, even war-time prohibition, despite the President's appeal, will not be relaxed. All that Mr. Wilson has done is to share his responsibility with Congress, or, as they put it, he has "passed the buck."

Samuel Gompers argues in vain that rich people have filled their cellars full of alcohol, while poor people cannot even get a drop of 2.75 per cent. beer. Senator Phelan of San Francisco, ruefully admits that he alone is left to recommend the delights of Californian wine. Two of the largest restaurants here are closing outright. The first is Delmonico's, where it is pathetic to recall that Boss Murphy first learned to eat peas with a fork. The second is Sherry's itself, founded by W. K. Vanderbilt's famous chef, where amazing banquets took place, which made even Sherry deplore the extravagance of his guests. Sherry has sold out to a bank or some such dry institution. He will now sell sweets.

Clubs are in like evil case. One and all are clearing out their cellars. At the University Club I am told that the stock in hand was valued at 75,000 dol., and when members were invited to bid, they offered 2,000,000 dol. Last night I dined at the Century, which corresponds to our Athenaeum, with perhaps a little ozone added. The wine list was eloquent—item by item had been crossed out because, alas, there was no more to be had. These are facts, and it is really no use for us English to talk as if prohibition were a failure merely because in some hotels you can order boot polish for a shine in your bed-room before breakfast.

I have had the privilege of entertaining Mr. Clement Shorter and Mr. H. W. Massingham. It happened that they were here with the British Prohibitionists, or Dryads, as they are called. I took the Dryads and the Wetboes together to one of the three great movie music-halls, attended every day, each one of them, by as many people as

# MEN OF STRAW.

("Officers are to attend fairs, and make themselves generally acquainted with farmers and horse-breeders.")

Gin a soldier meet a farmer  
Going to the fair.  
Let the soldier talk o' horses.  
Stallion, colt, or mare:  
Talk o' prices, talk o' vices.  
Talk o' strangles, too,  
And never walk a yard without  
A stick o' straw to chew.

Ouida's soldier is delusion.  
Lever's is a myth;  
Officers must be a blend of  
Dealer, vet and smith.  
Ilka Colonel now must journey  
On the farmer's path.  
Must keep a bullock in his bed,  
And ducklings in his bath.

P. G. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## THE UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY.

Sir,—There are signs of the probability of another effort being made in the near future to secure an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council and to those who are likely to be carried away—and there are many—by the glamour of so-called "extension of popular control," I would offer the counter cry, *the Government has no axe to grind*. Let those in favour of an unofficial majority weigh up that fact for all it is worth. It is not within the bounds of human possibility that such a majority would not use such vast powers with an eye to No. 1 and it will be a sorry day for the general public when the Government is deprived of its power to put the brake on, particularly, as we have now seen it has done, in connection with the granting of concessions for public utility concerns to private companies.

I have had fifteen years' uninterrupted experience in Crown Colonies and each year I have become more and more convinced that the existence of an absolutely independent, and disinterested body is essential. It is very simple. Are the heads of enormous business interests, who would comprise the unofficial majority, going to vote against a motion that would help, if passed, to bring them added wealth even though the measure was distinctly unfavourable to the general public? Decidedly not; it is not human nature to do so.

The great argument, the unanswerable argument, is that the Government is a disinterested party and is so open to public criticism that it dare not favour anything but what it thinks is for the benefit of the public as a whole. The methods of the local Government are, as has been shown many times, a great deal what they should not be, but never has it been possible to bring a charge of "interested legislation," which is a thing the public must be protected against at all costs. Let it also be remembered that it is one thing to get the Colony's Constitution so altered as to make an unofficial majority possible, but it would be quite a different thing to get that Act repealed. Let the matter be well pondered over before we subject ourselves to "interested legislation."

Yours etc. BRITON.

Hongkong, July 24, 1919.

# AN OMISSION.

Sir,—The letter written to the local Press with regard to the omission of an invitation to Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., to be present at Government House when the Hongkong men returned from the front were specially received, leaves the public open to some doubt. The underlying suggestion of the letter is that Captain Taylor was deliberately ignored. Is this a fact, and if so why? On the other hand, was an apology tendered to Captain Taylor and was it explained that the omission was absolutely a mistake? If so, Captain Taylor should be sporting enough to follow up the letter by a statement that due recompense has been made. I do not think there is a single Britisher in the Colony who would tolerate a deliberate insult to a man who has admittedly done good work during the war for his King and Country, and the best thing that can be done is that the Government should give full details as to why Captain Taylor was not invited to take part in the official reception of men returned from the front and also to let the public know, if the omission was a mistake, that the responsible party has been duly dealt with. A large number of copies of the local Press find their way to many parts of the Empire and erroneous impressions are apt to be created by mention of incidents of this kind unless explained.

Yours etc. JUSTICE.

Hongkong, July 23, 1919.

# DRAPEY PALACES.

London's West End drapery establishments will be bigger and more attractive than ever when the building schemes which some of the best known firms now have in hand are completed. Messrs. Selfridge have already started the rebuilding of their extension, and Oxford-street will acquire a new dignity when the handsome pillared front of the present building is extended up to Orchard-street. In the immediate future Messrs. Debenhams and Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove have an interesting scheme in hand for rebuilding their premises on Orchard-street, and Messrs. Debenhams and Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove have an interesting scheme in hand for rebuilding their premises on Orchard-street, and Messrs. Debenhams and Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove have an interesting scheme in hand for rebuilding their premises on Orchard-street.

# NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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# LEAGUE TENNIS:

WIGWAM v. C.R.C. "B."

This match was played on the Wigwam courts last evening and resulted in a win for the visitors by 67 games to 32. Scores:—Lau and Lau lost to Hicks and Gerken 5-6; beat Gibbison and Gournet 11-4; beat McKerns and Buckberrough 7-4.

Ng and Cheong beat Hicks and Gerken 8-3; beat Gibbison and Gournet 9-2; beat McKerns and Buckberrough 7-4. Mok and Cheong beat Hicks and Gerken 6-5; beat Gibbison and Gournet 8-3; beat McKerns and Buckberrough 6-5.

A JUNIOR MATCH. A very interesting game of tennis was played yesterday, the 23rd inst., between the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the St. Joseph's College, in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League. The game was played at the Craigengower Cricket Club. Great enthusiasm was shown and the result was very close, being 51 to 48 in favour of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

# WHAT TO DO FOR MALARIA.

In Malaria, as in most other troubles of life, it is the "weakest that go to the wall." The microbes of Malaria thrive and multiply with astonishing rapidity in watery blood; it is for this reason that anemic, debilitated people develop ague and fever in malarious districts, while the red-blooded and robust remain perfectly immune.

To prevent Malaria, therefore, it is of the first importance that the blood should be kept rich and healthy. And to cure Malaria it is necessary to build up the blood, to provide it with a fresh supply of red corpuscles in place of those which the malarial microbes have destroyed, and thus to restore to it the power to repel and overcome the disease.

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| Empress of Japan  | Aug. 20  | Sept. 10  |
| Empress of Russia | Sept. 4  | Sept. 22  |
| Monteagle         | Oct. 2   | Oct. 20   |
| Empress of Asia   | Oct. 7   | Nov. 1    |
| Empress of Japan  | Oct. 16  | Nov. 6    |
| Empress of Russia | Oct. 30  | Nov. 17   |
| Empress of Asia   | Nov. 27  | Dec. 15   |
| Empress of Japan  | Dec. 11  | Jan. 1    |
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TOYAMA MARU Thursday, 24th July, at noon.

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## SHIPPING-NEWS.

## MOTOR SHIPS.

Dutch motor builders are at the present time turning out big vessels, and many interesting developments are taking place with new tonnage in connection with motor schooners. The owners of the Dutch new three-masted schooner Alberta are having 20 similar boats built, but of over 200 tons more carrying capacity, especially for the North Sea traffic between Holland and England. There are over 500 motor schooners owned in Holland, and they will probably in a short time reach the number of 1,500 at the rate they are being constructed.

## THE "CUTTY SARK."

The old-time clipper Cutty Sark, now the Ferreira, recently returned to the Thames from the West Coast of Africa. Nearly 60 years have passed since she was launched at Dumbarton. In other days she was one of the best known of a famous fleet of China clippers, engaged in the tea trade. Her first voyage was from London to Shanghai. She reached the equator in 17 days, and Shanghai in 97 1/2 days. The return trip was also accomplished in splendid time. She could, and did, then do her 15 knots, passing steamers hand over hand.

## NEW INVENTION.

In view of the great number of ships lost by the British Mercantile Marine during the war and the pressing need of replacing the tonnage so lost, an apparatus has been invented for the raising of sunken vessels. The apparatus is a flexible air vessel constructed of specially prepared laminated vulcanised canvas on much the same plan as an airship, and it is fitted with rope fenders to prevent damage by chafing. The flexible "camel," as the inventor calls it, is passed into the hold of a sunken vessel in a deflated condition through portholes or hatches, and is then inflated by means of a plant similar to that used for supplying air to divers, thus raising the ships by displacement.

## WORLD CONSTRUCTION.

The tonnage under construction in the world has reached the enormous figure of 7,796,266 tons gross, of which 2,254,845 tons are in the United Kingdom, and 5,541,421 tons abroad. The record total for the world before the war was in June, 1913, when the tonnage under construction amounted to 3,446,558 tons. The work in hand in the principal shipbuilding districts of the United Kingdom is as follows:—The Clyde, 754,000 tons; the Tyne, 430,000 tons; the Wear, 259,000 tons; the Tees, 224,000 tons; and Belfast, 317,000 tons. Of the vessels building in the United Kingdom, not less than 258 are of 5,000 tons and upwards, of which 22 are of over 10,000 tons each. Of the tonnage building abroad, the United States has over 75 per cent., viz., 4,185,523 tons; then follow the British Dominions (303,088 tons), Japan (254,835 tons), and Holland (182,308 tons). Only four other countries have over 100,000 tons of shipping in their yards.

## CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Captain J. A. McCulloch, of the Shansi, is on reserve. Captain J. B. Evans, from reserve, has gone master, Shansi. Mr. W. J. Andrews, chief officer, Poyang, is on leave. Mr. W. E. Kirby, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Poyang. Mr. E. M. Evans, supernumerary chief officer, Kiangwo, has gone chief officer, Changwo. Mr. P. H. Hanish, acting chief officer, Changwo, has gone second officer, Kiangwo. Mr. D. J. Corcoran has been appointed second officer, Luenho. Mr. P. K. Pooga, second officer, Luenho, has resigned. Captain G. S. Holmwood, from leave, has gone master, Hangsang. Captain P. R. Cumming, of the Hangsang, is on reserve. Captain S. Polkinghorn, supernumerary, Hangsang, is on reserve. Mr. N. Churchill, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kwongsang. Mr. B. Smollett, third engineer, Kiangsang, has gone third engineer, Hsinfung. Mr. C. Andrell has been appointed third engineer, Taishun. Mr. A. Cretko, third engineer, Hsinfung, has gone third engineer, Kiangyung. Mr. T. C. Parkinson has been appointed chief officer, Nancy Moller. Captain C. W. Goode, of the Shimon, has resigned. Captain A. J. N. Wood has been appointed master, Shimon. Mr. L. D. Kearny, supernumerary chief officer, Bokorus, has resigned. Mr. G. G. Gram, chief engineer, Bokorus, has resigned. Mr. T. Gibbons has been appointed chief engineer, Bokorus. (Shipping and Engineering.)

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Steamers                      | To                   | From |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| H'OW, PHOI & H'PRONG K'ONG    | 25th July at 2 a.m.  |      |
| W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SEN HUICHOW | 25th July at 3 p.m.  |      |
| SHANGHAI                      | 26th July at 3 p.m.  |      |
| SHANGHAI & T'INGTAO           | 27th July at 8 p.m.  |      |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK              | 28th July at 11 a.m. |      |
| SHANGHAI                      | 28th July at noon.   |      |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO  
Excellent Saloon, accommodation, amidehips. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantse and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong July 14 1919.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer   | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | To       |
|-----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tjibodas  | Java | In port              | 25th July              | Java     |
| Tjikini   | Java | In port              | 28th July              | Shanghai |
| Tjiluwong | Java | 29th July            | 3rd Aug.               | Japan    |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships | Captain       | Leaving                   |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Quinnebaug | Medina        | FRI. 25th July at 11 a.m. |
| Haiphong   | J. W. Evans   | TUES. 29th July at 1 p.m. |
| Malta      | A. H. Stewart | FRI. 1st Aug. at 1 p.m.   |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

## NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong,—(Subject to Alteration).

| For                         | Steamship | On                        |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang | Loongsang | Fri. 25th July at 8 a.m.  |
| MANILA                      | Loongsang | Fri. 25th July at 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI                    | Loongsang | Sat. 26th July at 8 p.m.  |
| YOKOHAMA & Kobe             | Fooksang  | Sun. 27th July at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI                    | Fooksang  | Sun. 27th July at 8 p.m.  |
| STRAITS & Calcutta          | Kwongsang | Tues. 29th July at 8 p.m. |
| YOKOHAMA & Kobe             | Yalshing  | Tues. 29th July at 5 p.m. |
| YOKOHAMA & Kobe             | Fooksang  | Tues. 29th July at 5 p.m. |
| MANILA                      | Yalshing  | Fri. 1st Aug. at 3 p.m.   |
| KOBÉ                        | Kungsang  | Sat. 2nd Aug. at 5 p.m.   |

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Pass and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Ternau and Laidu Davao.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamers     | For                              | Will be despatched |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| "ST. ALBANS" | Sydney, via Queensland Ports.    | 9th Aug. 11 a.m.   |
| "EASTERN"    | Melbourne, via Queensland Ports. | 26th Aug. 11 a.m.  |

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO. Agents.



## SHIPPING.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.  
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23th August.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi &amp; Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

## Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.  
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

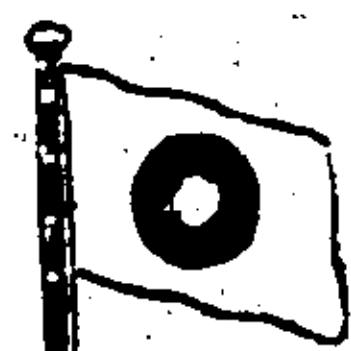
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 140 &amp; 155.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, COPENHAGEN, PORT SAID, SUEZ, CANAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, CAGAYAN, DAVAO, ZAMBOANGA, COTABATO, DZAO, CORDOBA, CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

Telephone No. 2108.

General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDERIDGE" ... 15th.

"WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About August 25th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Manama.

## SHIPPING.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

via MANILA &amp; SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"TANCRE" ... about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

## S.S. GOTHIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA

CANAL on or about 20th August.

For freight and further particulars apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Haiphong via Hoihow

Weihaiwei, Chefoo &amp; Tientsin

H. ihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong

Manila

Java

Bombay and Colombo

Shanghai

Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow

Shanghai &amp; Kobe

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &amp; Y'hama

Shanghai and Tsingtao

Yokohama and Kobe

Keelung via Swatow and Amoy

Calcutta via Singapore

Swatow and Bangkok

Yokohama and Kobe

Yokohama and Kobe

Shanghai

Straits and Calcutta

Japan Ports

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Manila

Kobe

Japan

Calcutta via Ports

Bombay and Colombo

Genoa

Taksang

Haichow

Kaifong

Loongrang

Tyboda

Indus M.

Hansang

Sunning

Quinnabaug

Nagoya

J. M. Co.

Nagoya

P. &amp; O.

Yingchow

Fooksang

J. M. Co.

Kaijo M.

Japan

Luchow

Fookshing

Haichow

J. M. Co.

Yatshing

Sinkian

Chakson

Burma M.

Haitan

Yuesang

J. M. Co.

Yuesang

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J. M. Co.

Yuesang

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

Thursday 22nd July.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on July 23rd.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined. Thursday, 31st July, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1919.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR is due in Hongkong from Calcutta on August 1.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Victoria for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 9th July, and is due here on the 4th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 20th July, and is expected here on the 25th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO M. sails from Yokohama July 21st, and is due at Hongkong July 30th.

The P. &amp; O. s.s. NAGOYA left Singapore for this Port on the 21st instant and is due here on the 26th instant at about 6 a.m.

The P. &amp; O. s.s. SODEGAURA MARU left Bombay for this Port on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 26th instant.

The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT arrived at Kobe July 14th, from Seattle and is due at Hongkong about August 7th, calling at Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELDERIDGE arrived at Yokohama July 21st, from Seattle and is due at Hongkong about August 14th, calling at Kobe, Moji and Shanghai.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SUWA MARU (American Line) left Manila for this port on the 23rd July, and is expected here on the 25th July.

The s.s. METNVEN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 14th July, and is due here on or about the 22nd August.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on 22nd July, a.m. left there noon, 22nd July due at Kobe on 23rd July due Hongkong 31st July.

## WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA.

A MODERN "ELDORADO"

Copenhagen, May 31.—The National Tidende publishes an interesting interview its London correspondent has had with Jonas Lied—who has arrived in London from Omsk via Vladivostok and New York, and is now proceeding to Paris—on the subject of the commercial development of Siberia under Admiral Koltchak's regime. Before leaving Omsk, Lied was authorised by the Koltchak Government to enter into negotiations with the English and American Governments regarding the dispatch by them of 15 steamers, each laden with 3,500 tons of goods, destined for the interior of Siberia in exchange for Siberian products of butter, hemp, flax, and wool.

Admiral Koltchak's Government intends to make full use of the route through the Kara Sea (the Arctic Ocean expanse far north-east of the White Sea, and between Nova Zembla isles and the mainland of N.W. Siberia).

Communication between the Kara Sea and the interior is practicable along the great rivers Ob and Yenisei. Wireless stations are to be erected along the Kara route, while the river courses are to be buoyed and marked for navigation.

A great warehouse, which is being built at the mouth of the River Yenisei is already so far advanced that it can be used this year, while buildings have been begun at the mouth of the River Ob, and a harbour has been projected on the west coast of Nova Zembla, which can be kept open all the year round by means of strong ice-breakers.

The Koltchak Government will soon have its preparations completed for this year's export, which it is estimated will amount to a value of £13,000,000.

Steamers which have been chartered by Jonas Lied are expected to leave America about the middle of July, and England about the beginning of August.

For the promotion of this Siberian trade three Russian companies have already been formed with a capital of 45 million roubles (nominal £2,200,000).

The route to the Kara Sea and the Ob and Yenisei estuaries comprises the western half of the famous "North-East Passage," by which for hundreds of years our navigators sought to find a shorter way from West Europe to the Far East before the invention of steamers and ice-breakers.

The history of its adventures is, in parts, as romantic as that of the searches for the "North-West Passage," or for "Eldorado."

Daily Chronicle.

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The history of its adventures is, in parts, as romantic as that of the searches for the "North-West Passage," or for "Eldorado."

Daily Chronicle.

## GUILT FOR THE WAR.

REPLY TO THE ENTENTE. Berlin, July 3.—Professor Hans Delbrück, Count Montagu, Professor Max Weber, and Professor Mandelsohn Bartholdy, who among the German experts at Versailles, have drawn up a long memorandum on the question of responsibility for the war, which has been presented as a reply to the Entente Commission's report on the subject.

The memorandum first argues the necessity for submitting the questions to an impartial commission of investigation which would judge what degree of responsibility each Government had in the catastrophe of the war.

The memorandum then most emphatically denies that any secret plot was hatched between Berlin and Vienna to destroy Serbia, denies the significance of the revelations of Herr Eisner, the murdered Bavarian Premier, and merely admits that Austria took the view as regards Serbia that diplomatic results would not suffice. In this view she was encouraged by Germany.

The memorandum further tries to create the impression that in the critical weeks preceding the outbreak of the war, Germany sincerely desired an understanding, but could not accept Sir Edward Grey's efforts at mediation because she doubted his powers to check the bellicose will of Russian Tsarism. The Tsar's proposal to refer the dispute to the Hague Court of Arbitration also failed to obtain Germany's assent, no doubt because on the same day the mobilisation of thirteen Russian corps was ordered.

Although the memorandum at this point admits that the German archives do not reveal the reasons for the refusal of the Russian proposal, it nevertheless drags the consequences of the Russian mobilisation into the centre of its arguments regarding the outbreak of the war.

The leading Pan-German circles which could not attain their aims without war had during the days in question got their own way, thereby confronting Germany with the necessity of a war of defence.

The memorandum, quoting in a long argument a number of Russian secret documents, tries to prove that Russia's Imperialistic policy made a conflict with Germany inevitable. Russia, it says, set the mechanism in motion in order to draw her friends into a war which she had planned long before.

The real causes of the world war lies here. The war against France was not an aggressive war, because France was bound fast to Tsarism, against which Germany only waged a war of defence.

As regards Great Britain, it is true that German naval policy was such as to arouse Great Britain's distrust. Germany's attitude at The Hague Peace Conference also might have been different. On the other hand however, the war was sought from the British side as a means of overthrowing troublesome competitors.

In conclusion, the memorandum declares that a warlike settlement with Tsarism could only have been avoided by a firm and binding agreement with Britain. "Proof is still lacking, however," it concludes, "that such an agreement could have been carried through by British Ministers in face of British public opinion in the last few years before the war with its antagonistic and aggressive tendencies. Thus the situation in August, 1914, was such that a war of defence against Russian Tsarism appeared unavoidable, and to-day, when Germany's military power is for ever destroyed, we still hold this view.

When once our object of overthrowing Tsaristic power in Russia had been attained, the war had become purposeless. We would describe its continuation as a crime on the part of the former German Government, as soon as it was proved to us without doubt that our opponents were ready to make peace with us without victors or vanquished on a basis of respect and mutual honour. This proof, however, is still at the present time lacking."

Reuter.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA &amp; CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Ruichee, from New York.

Miss Barnes Banvard Co., from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.

Cluffek, from Manila.

Dewyn Jr., Palace Hotel, from Weltevred.

Liang, from New York.

Careem, from Macao.

D. de H. FABRANT Superintendent, Hongkong, July 17, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Iamkwonkai, from Shanghai.

Suiguan, 25. Yeeseowkai, from Amoy.

Leebonghin, from Amoy.

Cheung, from Shanghai.

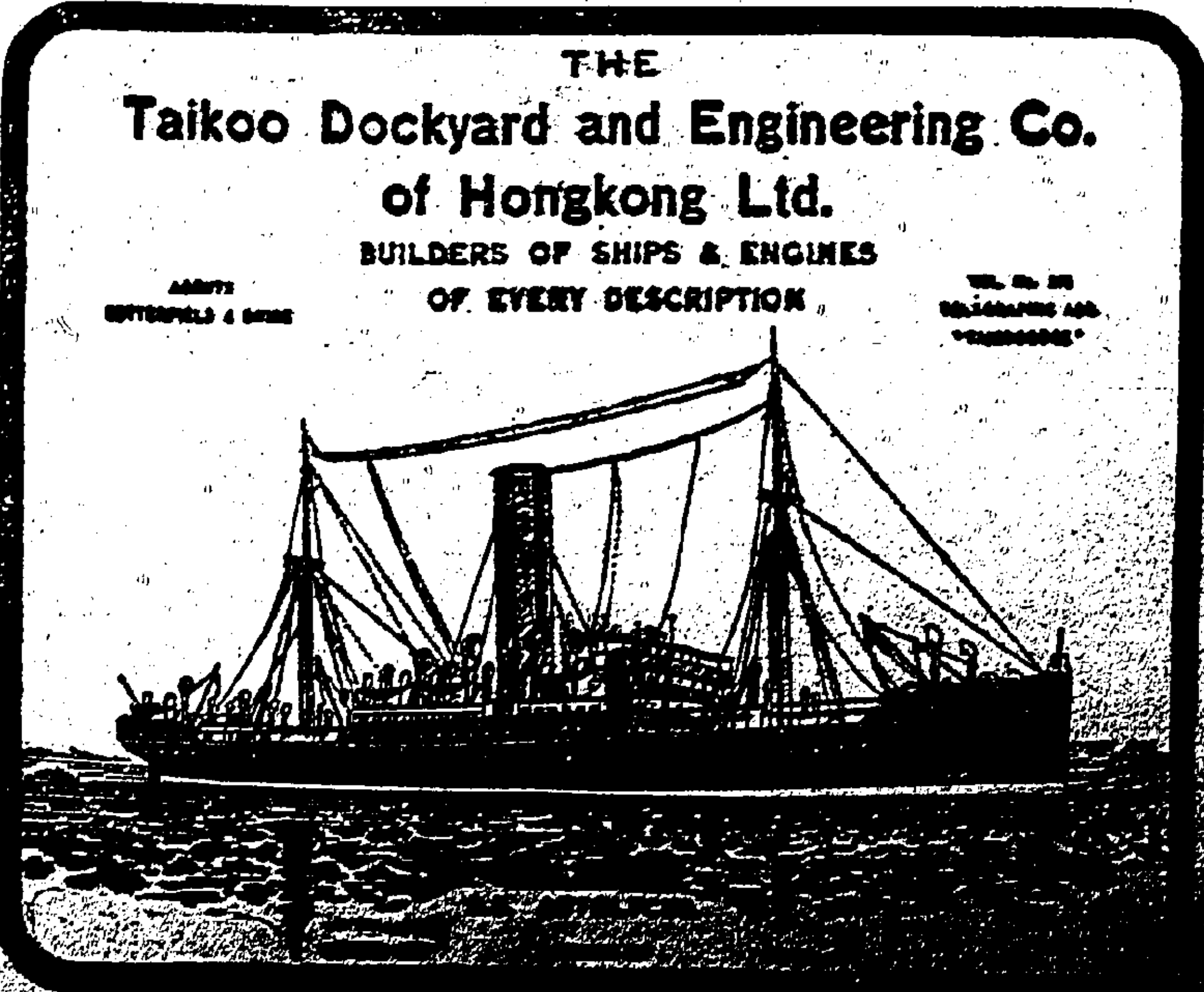
Huangtong, from Shanghai.

Lubersan, from Shanghai.

Chingse, Hotel, Cheongching, from Amoy.

Mr. Chankian, of Lungguan, No. 21, Bannan Road, from Shanghai.

Mr. Chankian, of Lungguan, No. 21, Bannan Road, from Shanghai.





## HOME SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 4.  
We are gradually learning further details of what transpired at Lausanne when the International Olympic Committee met and decided in favour of holding a meeting at Antwerp in September of 1920.

It appears that the delegates present were given to understand that the Scandinavian countries are very keen on an Olympiad and that failing a regulation fixture, Sweden is prepared to get up an International meet on Olympic lines. It was partly owing to this that the delegates decided to support the Antwerp games. We are also now informed that those present were in favour of dropping the Marathon race.

Mention has already been made of the fact that there is considerable opposition to the Olympic Games among English sportsmen. It comes from two sections, one being the University element where athletics are not really popular and the other being those followers of sport who are bad losers. The latter cannot get over our defeats and as they cannot feel sure of winning, would prefer to stay out of the Games.

Personally the writer has no sympathy with either section. He thinks it a reflection on Oxford and Cambridge men that athletics should be forced aside and the season confined to February and March.

Athletics have so proved their value during the war that our schools and Universities ought to now place track and field athletics grounds where training and competition would be possible all the year round. As matters are now, foot racing can only go on when the calls of certain other pastimes permit.

As to the opposition from those who want to win or else won't play, these people are not worth considering. Only one nation can win and it will do us good to have to strive for honours. The day is past when we lead the world in sports and the sooner we recognise that those who learn from us have gone ahead in some particulars, the sooner we shall regain ground.

## WIDER SCOPE NEEDED.

The Olympic Games movement is a good one and deserving of encouragement. That there is room for improvement is also admitted and it is only by whole-hearted sympathy from all the Nations concerned that perfection will be attained. The first big necessary step is to put the International Committee on a proper footing. It cannot be said that the present body is really representative of the sporting bodies of the Nations. What the writer favours is a big Olympic movement throughout the British Empire. Each part, that is England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India should be represented on the Empire Council and an Empire Olympiad should be held a few weeks in advance of the International Olympic Games. This would serve as a base for the selection of the Empire team, for it is to be hoped we shall never again see the Empire split up for Olympic Games purposes as in the past. The writer raised his voice against this before and after the 1908 and 1912 Games and pointed out that on the battlefield the Empire would be one. That all parts of the Empire should meet in friendly rivalry in an Inter-Empire Olympiad is right and proper, but we want to pull together when opposing foreigners and Americans.

Some critics tried to find fault with the writer's suggestion of an Empire Olympic team and raised the objection that it would be impossible to get together an eight or football team composed of crabs from different parts of the Empire. That, of course, was never in the writer's mind. We could however hold Inter-Empire Games and make our selections on the results. The best runners, jumpers, weight throwers, and all other winners of individual competitions would be selected on merit, and it would not matter from what part of the Empire they hailed.

In the team competitions, in cross-country, and rowing, we should naturally select the winning teams. Thus we might have an English Soccer eleven, an Australian Soccer eleven, a Canadian Soccer eleven, a New Zealand Soccer eleven, a South African Soccer eleven, an Indian Soccer eleven, and a Welsh Soccer eleven.

swimming events, shooting matches and so on. Such an undertaking would create great interest throughout the Empire and the fact of our having one Empire team for the Games would be of political value as well as improve our prospects. Perhaps sportsmen will consider this idea and help it along.

## LAWN TENNIS.

There have been many signs of late which indicate how very popular lawn tennis has become. Most of the fixtures nowadays are international in character and this naturally adds zest to the play.

Undoubtedly the presence of the talented Australian cracks is having a lot to do with the interest the game is creating. G. L. Patterson has fairly caught the fancy of the public and in spite of his surprising defeat by Capt. O'Hara Wood at the Inter-Allied Army tournament in Paris, he is looked on as the most likely player to win the world's championship. The two men named, with Lycett and Thomas, are worthy representatives of Australia and their form at the tournament under notice certainly shows that the holders of the Davis Cup are very strong.

Apropos of this trophy, it was very pleasing that the belated entry of South Africa was accepted. Nor will South Africa be dwarfed in the big tournament, judging by the manner L. Raymond and B. I. C. Norton shaped when qualifying to meet in the final of the Middlesex championship. They beat M. J. G. Ritchie and G. Grenville respectively and even allowing that the Englishmen are now real veterans the victories were creditable.

It is plain that England will no longer be able to count on her veterans when it comes to International play. Youth will be served at lawn tennis as in other games and though we now and then have examples of veterans like P. M. Davidson beating Patterson it will not do to count on this sort of thing happening very often. McLaughlin of America and Patterson of Australia are two striking examples of young players doing brilliant things.

## BOXING.

There are few boxers who climbed higher in the public estimation than Jem Driscoll, the ex-feather weight champion. He made a re-appearance recently by beating another past champion in Pedlar Palmer whilst he assayed a still harder task at Mountain Ash on Saturday when faced by Francis Rossi. Upwards of ten thousand Welsh sportsmen assembled for the purpose of seeing their two talented countrymen do battle for the £1200 at stake and there was not a dull moment throughout the twenty rounds. Though eighteen years older than his rival, Driscoll showed wonderful speed and stamina and in the opinion of most people present did enough to gain the decision but the referee thought otherwise and declared it a draw. Driscoll is anxious to come back into the limelight and try to win another championship so that it will not be surprising should he challenge Tancy Lee of Scotland, the present feather-weight champion.

The great British public is now eagerly awaiting the match between Joe Beckett (the conqueror of Billy Wells) and Fred Goddard. The latter is the holder of the Lonsdale championship belt whilst Beckett bears the recognised champion of England, so that there is good reason for the interest. The man who wins, will qualify for a match with Carpenter and needless to say the victor of the latter contest will be in a position to seek a go with the best America can find, and such a bout will mean a fortune to the winner. Goddard won his contest against Curphey by the aid of his great strength and ability to stand punching. He was really slow in his movements and showed little boxing ability of a high class save in one direction. In fighting however, he is right to the fore and such an excellent judge as Jimmy Wilde think Goddard ranks with the best when it comes to work at close quarters. Beckett has come on a lot and he will have lots of admirers for the coming bout but yet the writer fancies the chances of Goddard. Great strength, splendid hitting power, the ability to stand punishment, and an unlimited supply of the "left hook" are some of the qualities which make Goddard a formidable opponent.

As to the other contests, the writer has no special favourites. He would like to see the English team beat the Australian team, the Canadian team beat the New Zealand team, the South African team beat the Indian team, and the Welsh team beat the Irish team.

## TOBACCO FAMINE.

## SHORTAGE OF MILLIONS OF CIGARETTES.

Tobacco supplies in the shops are authoritatively said to be worse now than at any period during the war, especially the supply of popular brands of cigarettes.

The expectation early in the year, that there would have been ample supplies by now, has not been realised, says the Tobacco Trade Journal. Tobacco has been arriving at the ports in large quantities, although its delivery to manufacturers has taken an interminable time. Labour has been the weak link, but some few additional cigarette machines have been secured here and there. This dribble does not, however, replace the machines incapacitated more or less by the excessive strain of running night and day on war work.

The number of machines arriving is insufficient to relieve the congestion, and any great improvement in delivery cannot be expected during the next three or four months.

Manufacturers are from 2 to 10 million cigarettes a week behind in their orders, and tobaccoists have to face a prospect of continued short supplies during the summer months at any rate.

faces the conqueror of Wells. Should Goddard prove successful, we can depend on him giving Carpenter a good fight and whilst the French boxer is a great favourite here, all sportsmen want to see one of our own men erase the memory of that contest at the National Sporting Club five years ago when the young Frenchman made Wells look so small.

## GREAT CRICKET.

The cricket season is still young, yet we have had several noteworthy performances. The Yorkshire v. M.C.C. match at Lords served to show what a fine batsman the club has in Hendren his innings of 214 being the highest of his career. Save for a spell of cautious play when nearing his second hundred, his batting was free and excellent, his hits including three 6's, and fifteen 4's, his innings lasting four hours and a half.

It looks as though Leicestershire has a remarkably fine bowler in Benskin who took 8 wickets for 86 runs in the recent match against Derbyshire. As the turf just now is favouring batsmen the performance is all the more noteworthy.

Another excellent bowling performance recently was the taking of 6 wickets for 45 runs by Richmond when playing for Notts against Sussex.

Turning to another good performance with the ball and that by a test match player in Major J. W. H. T. Douglas, the Essex captain got 6 wickets for 64 runs in the first venture of Lancashire at Leyton. There were eight amateurs in the Essex side which beat Lancashire and five of the M.C.C. representatives against Yorkshire were also amateurs. This is a healthy sign and an example which might well be followed. The Yorkshire men were 368 runs behind M.C.C. on the first innings but a score of 328 for eight innings in their second venture led up to a creditable draw. Hirst 180 and Kilner 120 were the big factors in this whilst Holmes only missed his century by a single run.

England's premier batsman—Hobbs of Surrey—gave one of his best displays during his not-out innings of 205 against the Australians. He opened the batting for Surrey and batted throughout the innings in his characteristic style, his hits including a 5, and nineteen 4's.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Gobert of France created something of a surprise at the Paris Inter-Allied Lawn Tennis Tournament by defeating Capt. O'Hara Wood of Australia by 3 sets to nil. Another unexpected result was seen in the doubles wherein Washburn and Matthew of America defeated Patterson and Thomas of Australia by 3 sets to 2.

Newman gained a fine victory over Falkner in their billiard match of 16,000 points up on level terms. His breaks were 662, 685, and 745, and he ultimately won by 2,766 points. On this form he would appear to be the most dangerous rival to M. Luman. The King's prize at Bisley this year will be open to women rifle and shooting competitors and the winning team will be the British team.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

**"MARASCHINO"**

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY the 26th day of July, 1919.**

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

18 cases Assorted Confectionery (in fine condition)

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 4 Des Voeux Road, C/O. Harkow Branch, Panoff Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources—Secure Your FREEDOM OF ACTION—SELF-RESPECT—HAPPINESS. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.  
J. USANG LY, Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

## WANTED.

WANTED:—Britisher Seeks employment for any or more Firms as Travelling Salesman. Knows the Chinese Customs and ways thoroughly and speaks the Cantonese Dialect fluently. Apply Box 209 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## WRITING REFORM.

## PRINT INSTEAD OF SCRIPT.

There is on foot a serious movement with influential support to abolish scriptwriting and replace it by print-writing. The handwriting of many children of to-day develops in later life into an illegible scrawl. The present system far too frequently will not stand the test of commercial life. Hence arises a great loss of time and labour.

The characters used in this system are the ordinary printed letters, known as Roman block letters, with the exception of the "a" and "g" which are simplified into a and y. These characters are by no means new. They were employed by monks long before script-writing came into fashion, and can still be seen in ancient manuscripts, from which, in fact, they were first copied by the printer.

Print-writing possesses many advantages over ordinary handwriting. To the teacher it is an immense aid. The need to teach two alphabets vanishes; one only is necessary. To the child, also, it is of great assistance. As the same characters are employed for both reading and writing, he learns much more quickly. His spelling and, indeed, his whole education are correspondingly benefited. Print-writing has already received the blessing of many educational authorities, and it is now taught in numerous schools. One great London firm has already adopted the system in part. In the new system no time is wasted on innumerable joinings, while superfluous loops and flourishes are abolished. Print-writing employs the minimum number of strokes.

## THE VICTORIA THEATRE

AN ENGLISH VAUDEVILLE CO.,  
"THE PRIZE PACKETS"

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTES

Half an hour projection of British events.

ALSO

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

ENTITLED

"A SAMMY IN SIBERIA"

Harold Lloyd in this week in trouble with Bolsheviks.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

THE TERROR OF THE RANGE.

(1st and 2nd Episodes.)

## NOTICE

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

An aquatic Night Fete will be held on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 9 p.m. (Weather Permitting).

In addition to the events in which members only are competing there will be the following open events—Two Lengths Handicap for Ladies. Two Lengths Handicap for Girls. Two Lengths Handicap for Boys. All post-entries.

Admission.—Non-Members \$1.00. Members, Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform: Half Price. A String Band will be in attendance.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## NOTICE

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd October, 1905, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of his Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.**

| No. of Lot | Area in Acres | Boundary Measurements | Contents in Square Feet | Annual Rent | Unit Price |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 2          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 3          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 4          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 5          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 6          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 7          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 8          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 9          | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |
| 10         | 1.00          | 100 feet by 100 feet  | 10,000                  | \$100.00    | \$10.00    |

## GEO. GRIMBLE &amp; CO.

For COLOMBO via SINGAPORE

## The S.S. "SODECAURA MARU"

Will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.  
For freight etc. apply to

**GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.**  
Agents.

## NOTICE

## NOTICE AND CAUTION

Kowloon INLAND LOT 176

The deeds and documents relating to the above property having been stolen in China from the possession of the owner, the public is hereby cautioned not to enter into any negotiations regarding the same without reference to the undersigned.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1919.  
LEO D'ALMADA e CASTRO,  
Solicitor for the owner.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1919.

## NOTICE

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 11th to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER**  
Secretary to  
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## NOTICE

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER**  
Secretary to  
the General Managers.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## NOTICE

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1919, will be payable on Monday 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER**  
Secretary to  
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.



## POSTMISTRESS BEATS THREE BRIGANDS.

It was after this that the youngest brother was shot. Now a price has been put on the heads of the two surviving brothers, and they are being scientifically hunted by determined villagers.

**AMERICAN BANKER'S  
" WARNING.**

The **crisis of industry** on the Continent was the gravest feature of the situation. Everywhere there was a serious minority questioning the fundamental principles of property rights and the pre-

## NOVEL SCHEMES.

Then they must have good air maps, which were so totally different from land maps. For instance, the great landmark near London was not a cathedral or a mill, but the Aldershot Valley.

**GOVERNMENT'S SURPLUS  
WAR STORES.**

The miscellaneous stores section is an extensive "line," ranging from some hundreds of steel drums to periscopes, motor

SUBSTITUTE SWEAR-  
WORDS.

"The habit is debasing," writes "A Mother," not so much because of the meaning of the words used, even when that is most objectionable (for these words rapidly lose all meaning), as because it loosens the texture of the mind.

## Норманское Ноты.

G. Anderson  
Anderson  
S. Abraham  
& Mrs. E. G.  
Anderson  
and Mrs. A.  
Bernard  
G. Byrne  
Bigazzi  
M. de Barros  
M. Bigazzi  
T. W. Black  
& Mrs. B. E.  
Bergerson  
B. Boericks  
E. E. Bellino  
V. Bierbeck  
& Mrs. S.  
Branney  
& Mrs. G.  
B. Black  
Water Black  
and Mrs.  
Branach  
G. Brownell  
Collett  
G. Chan  
C. Croucher  
F. Cameron  
& Mrs. E. A.  
Cunha  
L. Cosgrove  
W. Cox  
Demarets  
Dilekian  
P. E. Davis  
E. A. Doune  
E. E. Esnault  
K. Euanston  
H. Farrant  
H. Graham  
I. Gordon  
& Mrs. Giert  
G. Graeme  
G. Gallop  
I. Galuzzi  
R. Gardiner  
and Mrs. A.  
Gartz and two  
daughters  
and Mrs. C.  
Gomphrey  
F. Harris  
McDonnell  
H. Hart  
H. H. D.  
Hummel  
T. P. Hall  
Harper  
Holgersen

H. P. Hahkes  
A. Shelton Hoopes  
Capt. & Mrs. R.  
Hines  
Mrs. L. M. Joblin  
Mrs. M. Joblin  
Mrs. M. Jones  
E. M. Joseph  
O. J. Kennedy  
J. H. N. Kitwick  
Madam K. Keele  
T. J. Kidd  
G. H. Lynott  
Mr. and Mrs. Q.  
Lauritsen  
Mrs. Leinia  
Mrs. Liddall  
Miss H. Lillie  
G. Ludin  
E. J. Mahon  
H. E. Madlin  
Mr. & Mrs. T. R.  
Mc  
E. McInnes  
Dr. G. W. McKee  
Mrs. Nilssen  
W. P. Neeson  
Capt. O. A.  
Omundsen  
Mrs. A. Purlenty  
S. S. Perry  
Capt. Pritchard  
Mrs. C. S. Pagen  
and 9 children  
D. H. Peterson  
D. A. Preston  
Mrs. C. R. Powrie  
A. de Ridder  
Mr. and Mrs. N.  
P. Rathvon  
W. Rogers  
J. Rogers  
C. Riccon  
Mr. and Mrs. T.  
Carr Ramsey  
E. E. Ray  
P. Miss F. Reay  
F. Sampson  
H. Stephens  
Miss H. F.  
Skinner  
V. Steensby  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Z.  
Thomsea  
L. E. Townsley  
Mrs. Tobasssen  
H. Tutundjian  
Mr. & Mrs. C. E.  
Templeton  
Thos. Vint  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H.  
Williams  
J. Wilkie

Corrected to 14th July, 1919.

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Capt. Allen       | Sir Ellis Kadoorie |
| F. R. J. Adams    | W. A. Knight       |
| Major and Mrs.    | Mr. and Mrs. R.    |
| Bird, n.s.o.      | Kewley             |
| Mr. and Mrs. C.   | Mr. and Mrs. W.    |
| Brer              | G. Lay             |
| Mrs. C. Bull      | J. D. Lloyd        |
| Maj. F. T. Bowen  | Mr. and Mrs.       |
| Dr. & Mrs. Byers  | MacDonald          |
| O. T. Breakpear   | Mr. Miskin         |
| Mr. and Mrs.      | Monk & Mdm.        |
| Bridge            | de Mattos          |
| Bridge, Jnr.      | J. Finlay Miller   |
| Dr. and Mrs. N.   | Mr. and Mrs. J.    |
| Beicovitz         | Martin             |
| W. A. Butterfield | Mr. and Mrs. J.    |
| Capt. G. I. Baker | Milne              |
| G. W. Barton      | D. McMurray        |
| C. B. Bird        | Miss Pike          |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. K.  | Miss Phillips      |
| Blair             | T. L. Perkins      |
| C. M. Blaker      | Lt.-Col. and Mrs.  |
| A. Button         | Thuraby Pelham     |
| Capt. T. H.       | Mr. and Mrs. J.    |
| Butler            | Pilger             |
| Rev. R. A.        | B. Rumbart         |
| Bundle, C. Z.     | Mrs. E. M. Carr    |
| H. J. Brett       | E. Ramsey          |
| W. A. Cornell     | E. A. Ram          |
| Mrs. Cocks        | W. E. Roberts      |
| R. C. Conrie      | Mr. and Mrs. M.    |
| J. Cochrane       | S. M. Shosky       |
| Lt.-Col. E. G.    | Mr. & Mrs. Mur-    |
| Coles             | ray Scott          |
| Mr. Cormack       | Maj. V. J.         |
| L. J. Davies      | Scantlebury        |
| Mr. & Mrs. John   | Lt. Stevens        |
| Duncan            | Mrs. and Miss      |
| Mr. and Mrs. O.   | Stubbings          |
| Eager             | A. Findlay Smith   |
| S. Evans          | Mr. and Mrs. V.    |
| Mr. and Mrs.      | Findlay Smith      |
| Flaman            | Mr. and Mrs. B.    |
| Farrant           | E. Wyles           |
| Mr. and Mrs.      | Lt. and Mrs.       |
| Floquet           | Thornton           |
| Mr. and Mrs. Y.   | Maj. Gen. V.       |
| Fassi             | Ventris            |
| Mrs. Graves       | Mr. and Mrs. J.    |
| F. W. Gibbins     | J. C. de Wolff     |
| Mr. and Mrs.      | Mr. and Mrs. G.    |
| Galloway          | M. Wolff           |
| Mr. and Miss      | P. D. Wilson       |
| Holworthy         | Maj. Wakeman       |
| Hu. du F. Hentch- | Mr. & Mrs. E. J.   |
| son               | Warren             |
| J. Kret           | J. M. Zethoven     |
| Miss Knight       |                    |

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Alabaster, O G    | Lambert, Mr & Mrs  |
| Atkins, R T       | B H                |
| Burdin, R C       | Logan, W           |
| Coleman, G L      | Marshall, Mr & Mrs |
| Dingman, Mr & Mrs | W L                |
| H O               | McVick, Mr & Mrs   |

EAT  
WISMAN'S BREAD.

THE CHINA CONSORTIUM  
" DIFFICULTY.

from the outset of the negotiations, have made it clear that there can be no question of exclusive official support to the British group unless that group is enlarged in such a manner as to render it sufficiently representative of the financial houses of good standing interested in loans to China to give no cause for criticism on the ground of its restriction." This statement, showing that the Foreign Office thoroughly appreciates the objections taken in the City to the original proposal for the restriction (with only one or two additions) of the very liberal banking group, indicates that the

**\$300,000** divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each. *Shanghai Gazette*

**COAL REPORT**  
Messrs. Wheelock & Co. give a market report of Japan's *Yokohama Specie Co.*  
*Japan Coal*—There is nothing

CARLTON HOTEL  
 Checked to 14th July 1912

|                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| W. F. Alder          | Miss Madhavadas            |
| L. Alvarez           | Mrs. Mitchell              |
| L. S. Alvason        | Mr. and Mrs. Merry and son |
| A. Asta              | A. Martinez                |
| Mr. and Mrs. Bruz    | M. Marquat                 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Brummer | I. Neull                   |
| L. Crandall          | G. Paezal                  |
| L. Craig             | C. Penafior                |
| Charlton             | Dr. N. Plantan             |
| Mrs. F. E. Cameroun  | Ross, Vim                  |
| Miss M. Domies       | L. Reyes                   |
| Miss Dika            | M. T. Smith                |
| L. Garcia            | O. Stalder                 |
| Miss L. Hargrave     | P. Santos                  |
| Lawrence             | Capt. J. Thompson          |
| Mr. Henderson        | Rev. Mrs. and family       |
| Mr. F. E. Hamilton   | Mrs. and Mr. ...           |



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## GENERAL SMUTS ON FORGIVENESS.

London, July 17.  
General Smuts, in a valedictory statement on the eve of returning to South Africa, expresses his warmest thanks to the British people of the last two and a half years, who did not hesitate to honour and trust one who was their former enemy. He argues himself as an example for realising the necessity to practise moderation in the expression of feeling towards those who yesterday were our bitterest enemies, and declares his protest, cabled, on June 29, evoked vast correspondence showing widespread agreement with his views. After showing how the great ideals of progress won through against the attacks of scientific materialism, General Smuts proceeds to plead for reconciliation. He describes the present condition of Europe as the most awful spectacle in history, evocative of the deepest emotion.

Europe will be the greatest mission field for rescue work, wherein Britons and Americans can spend the energies of this generation. A stable Europe is impossible without a stable Germany. The appeasement of Germany is therefore of cardinal importance. He expresses the opinion that the present German Republic deserves British encouragement and support. It has done unexpectedly well in preventing both anarchy and military reaction. It has stood in the breach for months, fighting the battle of European order against the growing forces of anarchy. The great issue would probably be decided in Germany for good and all. He advocates leaving Russia to her own salvation, the removal of the blockade, adoption of all-round neutrality and benevolence impartially.

After referring to the successful launching of the Dominions on their great career, which will ever rank as one of the most outstanding achievements of British political genius, General Smuts advocates no delay in the realisation of the principles of freedom and self-government for India and Egypt, which are essential for the Empire's existence. Obviously the Dominion solution will not apply, but he adumbrates suggestions for replacing bureaucratic domination. The pressing constitutional problem is the Irish. He dwells on its effects on the Empire and America by the present situation, and draws attention to the urgent need for settlement. Finally General Smuts reviews the domestic situation and pleads for the new, broader, kinder spirit which has emerged from the recent war.

## GENERAL PERSHING HONOURED.

London, July 18.  
There was a most impressive ceremonial at the Guildhall when the honorary Freedom of the City and a sword of honour were conferred on General Pershing, who received a great ovation, the audience standing up and the band playing the Star Spangled Banner. The address of the Corporation dwelt on General Pershing's splendid military services for his own country. It added that London would never forget that the co-operation of the American Army and Navy in the great war brought about sooner than could have been hoped the ties of English-speaking peoples. It concluded that the maintenance of peace places a solemn duty on America, England and France who had now become the underwriters of the peace of the world. General Pershing replied that America came in against autocracy and militarism. A new spirit of comradeship had arisen out of the common suffering. He hoped the two great nations would act in common in the future.

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL'S LABOURS.

Paris, July 17.  
Admiral Kolchak advised the Supreme Council that he desired a blockade of the Black Sea, but is at present unable to carry out the measure. The Council has not yet decided whether the Allies should recognise the blockade, but it is probable that Kolchak will ultimately be supported hereafter. The Council is considering Mr. Hoover's recommendation to continue feeding Austria until October, also the situation on the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier. The latter refuse to disarm because the Rumanians decline to retire, while the Rumanians refuse to retire as the Hungarians will not disarm, hence a deadlock has arisen. The Council is endeavouring to apportion the respective responsibility of the parties.

Paris, July 18.  
The Supreme Council has considered the situation in Asia Minor. It is understood that agreement has been reached between the Greeks and Italians as regards the distribution of troops. Furthermore Sir E. Allenby is assuming supreme command of all troops in this area, including British, French, Greek and Italians.

## FRANCE'S SECURITY.

Paris, July 18.  
M. Clemenceau, giving evidence to the Peace Committee in the Chamber extolled the Anglo-French-American alliance for securing the safety of France, which is now enabled to reduce her military service.

## THE EX-KAISER MUST BE TRIED.

Paris, July 18.  
The Responsibilities Committee has presented its report to the Supreme Council urging that nobody can be tried instead of the ex-Kaiser.

## HOME RACING.

London, July 18.  
The Eclipse Stakes resulted: 1, Buchan; 2, Cygnus; 3, Splendid Spur. Seven ran. Won by a length and a half, same distance between second and third. Betting 7 to 2 on Buchan; 100 to 8 against Cygnus, 100 to 7 against Splendid Spur.

## HOME CRICKET.

London, July 17.  
The match Leicestershire v. Lancashire was drawn.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## THE VICTORY MARCH IN LONDON.

London, July 17.  
It is announced that five thousand officers and men of all arms have been chosen to represent the British and Dominion forces in the Victory March on July 19, including squadrons of all the cavalry regiments. Various sections of the Artillery, Signallers, Royal Engineers and Infantry will be represented by composite battalions comprising officers and men selected from English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh regiments. Detachments from headquarters of the Australian, New Zealand and South African forces will represent the Overseas troops. There will be one mounted band, a band of pipes and drums, and eight infantry bands. Four tanks will be detailed and two sections of the Machine Gun Battalion. Some three hundred of all ranks will represent the Territorials and Yeomanry. The Labour Corps, Army Service Corps, Horse and Mechanical Transport, Women's Forage Corps, Women's Legion, R.A.M.C., Field Ambulance, Matrons, Nurses, Military Probationers, V.A.D.s, Ordnance, Veterinary Corps, Chaplains' Department, Army Pay Department, Military Police, and G.M.A.C., will also be represented.

London, July 18.  
The Prince of Wales at Hyde Park witnessed the march past of 3,000 American troops who are parading on July 19. He made a speech conveying congratulations on the very smart appearance of the men, and emphasised the British appreciation of American comradeship.

A bejewelled bust of Lord Kitchener will be placed over the main entrance of the War Office at Whitehall on the occasion of the procession on the 19th.

## THE VICTORY MEDAL.

London, July 18.  
The report of the Government Committee dealing with the question of war medals states that the Allied war medal, called the Victory Medal, will bear the winged figure of Victory an inscription "The Great War For Civilisation," and names or coats of arms of the Allies. The ribbon consisting of two rainbows joined by red will be issued as soon as possible. The medal will be restricted to soldiers who entered the war theatre on the strength of any military unit, navalmen who have been afloat on duty and certain Air Force men, including those posted to a unit in any war theatre outside Britain or those actively engaged in England in the air against the enemy. The British war medal will be given to all soldiers who left their native shores in any part of the Empire, whether they eventually entered the war theatre or not, men who left the United Kingdom to garrison any part of the Empire, and Dominion men who came to England but did not go to France and are therefore entitled to the medal in question. Battle clasps are being considered. Both medals will be granted to the next of kin of all who fell in the war. It is estimated that about four million men and women are entitled to the medal.

## THE PEACE BILL.

London, July 22.  
The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Peace Bill and unanimously referred it to Committee. The Peace Bill has passed Committee without amendment and has been read a third time by 163 votes to 4.

## THE ATLANTIC FLIERS.

St. John's, July 17.  
The airman Raynham has made his third attempt to start on his trans-Atlantic flight, but the aeroplane rose thirty feet and then crashed and was wrecked. The airman were not injured.

## THE COAL SITUATION.

London, July 18.  
The miners' refusal to accept Mr. Bonar Law's offer has caused an unfavourable impression. The decision was taken despite the eloquent appeal of Mr. Brace, emphasising that the six shillings increase would be a catastrophe for the miners themselves.

## RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, July 18.  
The North-eastern Railwaymen at Leeds have struck, despite the Union's order of July 17. The north-eastern towns are already suffering from shortage of supplies.

## NEW NAVAL RATES OF PAY.

London, July 18.  
Details of the increased pay of Naval officers are published. They provide for substantial advances, retrospective from February. The estimated additional cost is over £2,000,000, annually.

## AT BISLEY.

London, July 18.  
A New Zealander, Sergeant Loveday, won the King's Prize at Bisley with a score of 253 out of a possible 300.

## POLICE REFORM.

London, July 18.  
The House of Commons has carried the second reading of a Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Police Committee, mentioned on July 14.

## KING PETER HOME AGAIN.

Belgrade, July 17.  
King Peter has arrived in Belgrade from Athens. He is accompanied by his wife and children.

## NOTICES

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance.  
Endurance and Economy.

**Oldsmobile**  
SETS THE PACE  
20th YEAR

## EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

Model 45 now in stock.

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MOTOR GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## THE PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

London, July 18.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Illingworth said the question of aerial mails had much occupied the Government's attention, though it had been placed under the Air Force. The results achieved in the flying of the Atlantic had been very remarkable. Both Hawker and Alcock delivered their mails. The most remarkable achievement was the round trip of the R34. He sent a letter to the Postmaster General of Canada by the R34, and shortly after her return received a reply. If this did not make the question of air-mails a practical proposition it had shown there were very great possibilities. If future progress was as rapid as it had been, he thought that before many years long distance flights would be able to be carried on by either lighter or heavier than air machines.

## THE EX-ENEMY COLONIES.

Paris, July 18.  
At a meeting of the Commission appointed to arrange the division of the enemy colonies and draw up details for the mandates, the Belgian delegate, who is the Ambassador to Paris, announced the basis of the Anglo-Belgian agreement, which has as its starting point the division of German East Africa, of which Belgium claimed part for military services there. Belgium agreed to hand over to Britain a rather large part of her old possessions in the Congo and in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika in exchange for a big share of German East Africa. This is regarded as mutually advantageous. The British guarantee communication with the Cape and Belgium gets rich territories with seven million subjects, as against three million surrendered. The arrangement is subject to ratification by the Supreme Council.

## A GALLANT GERMAN.

London, July 18.  
A British aeroplane crashed and caught fire at a Wiltshire aerodrome where German prisoners were employed. The pilot was entrapped in the burning wreckage of the aeroplane and was in imminent danger of being burnt to death, when a German prisoner, named Bruckman, went to the officer's assistance and effected his rescue at great personal risk. It has been decided that Bruckman shall forthwith be released from captivity and be granted a free passage home; also to present him with a sum of money and a silver watch, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his gallant and chivalrous act.

## CABLE DELAYS.

London, July 18.  
In the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion on cable delays, Sir J. D. Denison Pender, Chairman of the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies, said he hoped that by the end of August all the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables would be in very fair working order. The Company expected to lay a new cable from Britain to Gibraltar in October and gradually to extend it round by the Mediterranean through Aden to Singapore.

## LIBEL ACTION.

London, July 18.  
A special jury, Lord Reading presiding, has awarded Lord Newton, formerly in charge of the Prisoners of War Department of the Foreign Office, £5,000 damages for libel against the "Daily Mail," which accused him of sneering at the sufferings of British prisoners in Germany and of being guilty of heartlessness and want of sympathy. Plaintiff's witnesses included Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Justice Younger and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Paris, July 18.  
Von Leruner, successor to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the German delegation has been appointed German Charge d'Affaires in France.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS:

## SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company (Limited) was held on June 5 at Basildon House, Moorgate Street, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the gross receipts for the year ended December 31 last were £172,082, against 161,363 last year. Deducting loss on native coinage, there was a total of £133,044, which was increased by the amount received for rents and advertising to £133,535, against £126,336 last year. Deducting working expenses in Shanghai, there remained an operating profit of £51,822. The profit on exchange account was £22,878, showing an increase on that of the previous year of £5,026. Dividends on War stock and interest upon deposit account for London and current account (Shanghai) amounted to £863, against £127 in 1917, and the balance brought forward from last year was £14,264. After charging interest on unclaimed dividends (£915), London directors' fees, and general expenses (London), the balance carried down was £71,537, against £67,504 last year. They had transferred to renewals account £10,000, and £8,000 to preliminary expenses account, which extinguished that account in the company's books. An interim dividend of 5 per cent, less income-tax, had been paid, leaving for disposal £51,801. The directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, and a bonus of 5 per cent, both less income-tax, leaving to be carried forward £19,801, subject to excess profits duty. The reserve for renewals now stood at £73,690, against £64,170 in 1917. It might possibly be desirable in future somewhat to increase the annual appropriations to that account owing to the rise in the cost of materials. The cash on deposit, current account, and in hand, in London and Shanghai, amounted to £37,347, against £31,769 in the last account, and they had also had £5,000 of Five per Cent. War stock. The new general offices, which they had called Traction House, were occupied towards the end of August last, and they had fully justified the expenditure on them. The directors had, as in former years, received from Mr. McColl a detailed report on the company's operations during the preceding year, in which he had shown in the most convincing manner the progress to which his work had so largely contributed. The local board had devoted unremitting attention to the company's affairs. The chairman welcomed back among them Mr. Emile Tranquilli after his four years' absence in Brussels owing to the war. Mr. J. S. Haskell seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and resolutions were also passed approving the payment of the final dividend and bonus recommended, re-electing Sir A. Dent as a director, and confirming the appointment of Mr. A. Marshall as a member of the board. The meeting terminated with 4 votes of thanks to the chairman and directors, and the management, and to the Shanghai.



ANOTHER TSARITZA RUMOUR.  
Christiane, June 11.—A Russian General Staff officer who recently passed through Bergen on his way to the Murman coast, after having been a prisoner of war in Germany, has informed the representative of a Bergen newspaper that during a conversation with the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Tsaritz's brother, he ascertained that the Tsaritz was alive and that she sent her brother a letter from her place of captivity a month ago.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| hong 50 cts sub. | per.         |
| " 10 "           | \$1.50% per. |
| " 5 "            | per.         |
| coins "          | per.         |

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**THE GENUINE SPECIFIC FOR ALL MALARIA**

It is a Genuine Specific for all Malaria, and is the only medicine that will cure the disease in its most violent form. It is a powerful antipyretic, and will reduce the fever in a few hours. It is also a powerful tonic, and will restore the system to its normal state. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 tablets, and is available at all drug stores.

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on a cash basis. Deposits, loans,  
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UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE MILLION  
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**INDIA: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, CEBU, MANILA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, PEKING, CANTON, YOKOHAMA, KIOGHU, MANCHURIAN PORTS**  
**AFRICA: CAIRO, LAGOS, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, JOHANNESBURG, CAIRO, LAGOS, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, JOHANNESBURG**  
**AMERICA: NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS, JACKSON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, CHARLOTTE, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS, JACKSON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, CHARLOTTE, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON**

**THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK**  
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK  
CAPITAL PAID UP \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,000,000  
TOTAL ASSETS \$100,000,000  
TOTAL LIABILITIES \$100,000,000  
TOTAL CAPITAL \$20,000,000  
TOTAL RESERVE \$20,000,000  
TOTAL UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$2,000,000  
TOTAL ASSETS \$120,000,000  
TOTAL LIABILITIES \$120,000,000  
TOTAL CAPITAL \$22,000,000  
TOTAL RESERVE \$22,000,000  
TOTAL UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$2,200,000



NOTICES

# "THREE CASTLES"

## MAGNUMS

### CIGARETTES.

PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE  
CHOICEST VIRGINIA  
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Sold in air-tight tins of 50  
Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

#### TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

##### OFFICIAL PRICES.

| Banks.                            |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| H.K. & S. Banks n.                | \$795    |
| Marine Insurances.                |          |
| Canton n.                         | 435      |
| North China n.                    | \$220    |
| Union ss.                         | 200      |
| Yangtze b.                        | 234      |
| Far Eastern b.                    | 23       |
| Fire Insurances.                  |          |
| China Fires n.                    | 138      |
| H. K. Fires b.                    | 340      |
| Shipping.                         |          |
| Douglases n.                      | 961/2    |
| Steamboats b.                     | 2474     |
| Indes (Pref.) n.                  | 32       |
| Indes (Def.) b.                   | 166      |
| Shells n. ex. div. c.r.           | 210/-    |
| Ferries b.                        | 34       |
| Refineries.                       |          |
| Sugars n.                         | 185      |
| Malabons b.                       | 41       |
| Mining.                           |          |
| Kailans b.                        | 60/-     |
| Langkats b.                       |          |
| Shanghai Loans b.                 | \$30     |
| Shai Explorations b.              |          |
| Raubs b.                          | 2        |
| Tronohs b.                        | 44/6     |
| Urals b.                          | 52/6     |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.      |          |
| H.K. Wharves b.                   | \$951/2  |
| K. Docks b.                       | 165      |
| Shai Docks b.                     | \$131    |
| N. Engineerings b.                | \$ 28    |
| Lands, Hotels & Buildings.        |          |
| Centrals b.                       | 1131/2   |
| H.K. Hotels b.                    | 125      |
| L. Invest. b.                     | 125      |
| H. Phreys Est. b.                 | 830      |
| K'loon Lands b.                   | 46       |
| L. Reclamations n.                | 175      |
| West Points b.                    | 95       |
| Cotton Mills.                     |          |
| Ewos n.                           | \$305    |
| Kung Yik n.                       | \$33     |
| Lau Kung Mows n.                  | \$2071/2 |
| Oriental n.                       | \$112    |
| Shai Cottons n.                   | \$215    |
| Yangtzepeos n.                    | \$15     |
| Miscellaneous.                    |          |
| Cements b.                        | 820      |
| China Borneos b.                  | 13       |
| Do. Light b. 5.80 old b. 1.80 new |          |
| China Providents b.               | 814      |
| Dairy Farms b.                    | 283/4    |
| Electric H. K. b.                 | 76       |
| Electric Macao b.                 | 34       |
| Hongkong Ropes b.                 | 32       |
| H. Tramways b.                    | 84/6     |
| Peak Trams, old b.                | 774      |
| Do. new b.                        | 80 cts.  |
| Steam Laundries b.                | 374      |
| Steel Foundries n.                | 12       |
| Water-boats b.                    | 133/4    |
| Watsons b.                        | 535      |
| Wm. Powells b.                    | 12       |
| Wisemans b.                       | 29       |

Hongkong, July 24, 1919.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

July 24, 12h. 68m. - No return from Japan. - Weathered. - Weibaiwei and Shanghai. - Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. - A shallow depression covers the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. - 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st - 37.90 inches, which is an average of 41.4 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District                    | Forecast                                        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock      | E. winds, fresh; to be to day, occasional rain. |
| 2 Formosa Channel           | Light S.E. wind, variable breeze.               |
| 3 South coast of China b. - | The same as No. 1.                              |
| 4 South coast of China b. - | The same as No. 1.                              |
| 5 Between H.K. and Hainan   | The same as No. 1.                              |

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, July 24th '19.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

| P. WIND.                                  | Day On date On date. | at 4 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 10 p.m. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Barometer                                 | 1973                 | 272 2973                       |
| Temperature                               | 44                   | 81 79                          |
| Humidity                                  | 69                   | 84 70                          |
| Wind Direction                            | E. S. E.             |                                |
| Force                                     | 4                    | 2                              |
| Weather                                   | c. c. c.             |                                |
| Rain                                      | 0.00 0.00 0.05       |                                |
| High: open air temperature on the 23rd 88 |                      |                                |
| Lowest                                    |                      | 24th 81                        |

H. K. Observatory, July 24, 1919.  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

#### HOTELS.

### THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

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CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
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#### NOTICE



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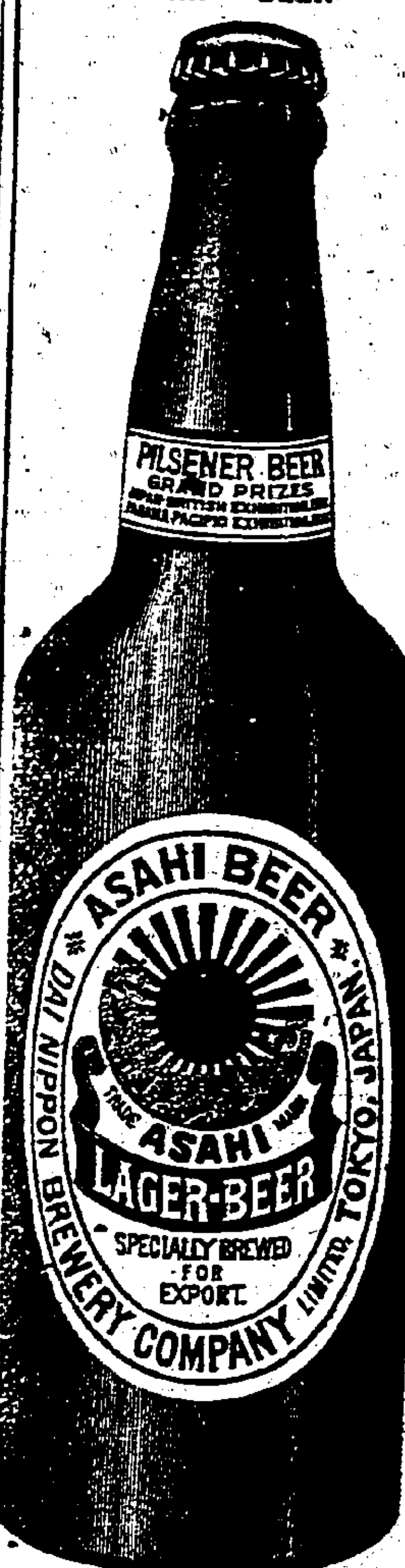
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Pathe's British Gazettes

Half an hour projection of British events.

also  
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

entitled  
"A SAMMY IN SIBERIA"

Harold Lloyd is this week in trouble with Behlervik.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

"THE TERROR OF THE RANGE."

(1st. & 2nd. Episodes.)

#### THE

### CORONET

TEL. No.  
1743.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

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ALL BRITISH PROGRAMME

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### "A TURF CONSPIRACY"

Featuring

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Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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### The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL ..... The leading Hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL ..... The coming seaside resort of South China.  
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).  
THE HOTEL MANSIONS ..... (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, and the leading American business concerns.)  
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.  
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with  
Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.  
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.  
J. R. TAGGART, Manager.

### KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

### CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

### KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

### SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

### EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
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### THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

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#### SHIPPING.

##### VESSELS ARRIVED.

Luchow, 1232, Br. Capt. Morse, Bangkok, B. & S.—Mooring—C 17.  
Teau, 1357, Br. Capt. Scott, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 36.  
Brisbane, 716, Br. Capt. McLellan, Haiphong, Carmichael & Clark.—Mooring—K.  
Carnelia, 215, Br. Capt. Gumiero, Swatow, Braga.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Hok Canton, 556, Br. Capt. Sparke, Whampoa, Yai Hing.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Fochow, 1287, Br. Capt. Mitchell, Calcutta, J. M.—Mooring—K. Wharf.  
Yingchow, 1216, Br. Capt. Simons, Tsingtau, B. & S.—Mooring—C 26.  
Huichow, 1222, Br. Capt. Shane, Tientsin, B. & S.—Mooring—C 39.  
Dacre Castle, 3277, Br. Capt. Smith, New York, Dodwell.—Mooring—K. Wharf.  
Wuhu, 1227, Br. Capt. Paltridge, Tiflajap, B. & S.—Mooring—T. Dock.  
Andre Lebon, 7375, Fr. Capt. Lapensee, Haiphong, M. M.—Mooring—K. Wharf.  
Quinnabaug, 997, Amer. Capt. Medina, Fochow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Kayo Maru, 1127, Jap. Capt. Kimura, Keelung, O. S. K.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Kinin Maru, 2730, Jap. Capt. Tukanra, Singapore, N. Y. K.—Mooring—B 32.  
Indus Maru, 4366, Jap. Capt. Figa, Moji, O. S. K.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Kwanglee, 1468, Ch. Capt. Sangster, Shanghai, China Mt.—Mooring—Wharf.  
Namkam, 493, Ch. Capt. Thirlwell, Hoikow, Wo Fat.—Mooring—C 41.

##### VESSELS CLEARED.

Teau for Shanghai  
Wassan for K. C. Wan  
Hsiang for Singapore  
Kwanglee for Canton  
Tayama Maru for New York  
Namkam for Canton  
Shinkow for Man. Lau Chow  
Kayo for Singapore  
Indus for Hongkong

#### POST OFFICE.

The Censorship of Radio-telegrams will be abolished from mid-night, 23rd-24th July, 1919. After that date Radio-Telegrams can be sent in plain language, code language, or cypher.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mail are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

##### INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per JAPAN, 24th July.  
Manila—Per SUWA MARU, 25th July.  
Japan—Per CALCUTTA MARU, 25th July.  
Straits (Europe via Marseilles)—Per ANDRE MARU 24th July.  
Singapore—Per NAGOYA, 26th July.  
Japan—Per NIKKOMARU, 26th July.  
Bombay—Per SODEGUARA MARU, 26th July.  
Straits etc., and Parcel Mail from London—Per FYREHUS, 27th July.

##### OUTWARD MAILS.

##### TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per QUINNABAUG, 25th July, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per SADO MARU, 25th July. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 25th July, 5 p.m.  
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per WIBODAS, 25th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per PEKING, 25th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 26th July, 5 p.m.

##### SATURDAY, 26TH JULY.

Hoikow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KALFONG, 26th July, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AGAMEMNON, 26th July. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.  
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 25th July, at 5 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per INDUS M., 26th July, 1 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 26th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 26th July, 2 p.m.

##### SUNDAY, 27TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 27th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per NAGOYA, 27th July, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Burma & India via Calcutta—Per JAPAN, 27th July, 9 a.m.

##### MONDAY, 28TH JULY.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per NIKKO MARU, 28th July, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per DILWARA, 28th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per LAERTES, 28th July. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco—Per KOYO M., 28th July, 5 p.m.